

THE NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 3, 1873.

Prospectus

-OF-

THE NATIONALIST,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

Published Every Saturday at No. 5 Post Street,

San Francisco,

-BY THE-

Nationalist Printing and Publishing

Company.

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this Coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tending to the advocacy of their principles, the defense of their rights, the increase of their knowledge and numbers, the elevation of their sentiments and character, and the formation of an effective union among all sections, parties, creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen and their allies.

To supply this want, as well as to contribute something towards the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil, and the spread of free institutions to every part of the earth, has the NATIONALIST been established. The importance of the work to be performed and the necessity of performing it well, has led to the formation of a Joint-Stock Company of Irishmen, Irish-Americans and others, with he title given above. This Company undertakes to publish the NATIONALIST in future, and pledges itself that this newspaper shall be distinguished by the following characteristics.

1. Its main object shall be the establishment of a REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL. As means towards that end, it will inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed, race or locality; the advisability of forgiving and forgetting past differences; the need that exists for harmony among the different organizations of Irishmen; the futility of expecting Irish liberty from any other source than Irish arms in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist their brothers at home; and the most efficient mode of rendering that assistance most conducive to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed peoples, and the right of every nation to its own autonomy.

3. It will favor the spread of Republicanism and free institutions among all nations, and oppose aristocracy and monarchy by every honorable means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, excluding from its columns all references to religious and sectarian subjects. This is believed to be not only expedient, but necessary, as religious differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced, and its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the NATIONALIST shall ever be devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personalities. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality or of American republicanism are attacked the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In the politics of the City of San Francisco and of the State of California, the NATIONALIST shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affiliations as no cause for making any man a friend or an enemy.

8. It will also be neutral but friendly in its treatment of the internal affairs of the United States, but in reference to the foreign policy of the country, it will hold itself thoroughly independent.

9. A speciality will be made of giving publicity to all matters of interest to the Irish societies and military companies of the City and of the State.

10. The Labor Movement and the respective rights and obligations of Workmen and Capitalists shall receive that attention which their great importance demands.

No effort shall be spared to make the NATIONALIST a first-class weekly. Able correspondents from Dublin, New York, St. Louis, Sydney and other important points, have promised their best assistance. The latest Irish and other European intelligence shall be given, interesting news from all lands shall find a place. Californian and local matters shall receive due attention, the business, farming and manufacturing interests of the coast shall not be lost sight of; original essays and reviews of current literature shall be made a speciality, and the whole will, it is expected, prove our paper mindful of the past, alive to the present, and watchful for the future. The main object of this undertaking being the Union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish independence, all the obstacles which might impede that union have been, as far as possible, removed, so that the NATIONALIST might furnish a platform broad enough to give standing room to all genuine lovers of liberty. Among the stockholders of this Company are representatives of almost all the Irish organizations of California, whether revolutionary, benevolent, literary or military. While we rely on our "future" performance rather than our present promises, while we believe ourselves competent, as well as determined, to repel the attacks of all enemies of our cause, and while we acknowledge having already received generous support, we yet invite the cordial co-operation of all to enable us to make the NATIONALIST take a front-rank place among the newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland and Liberty.

LABOR IS HONOR.

Labor is honor! God's spirit hath spoken;
This is the song that His universe sings;
Through the vast hills of creation unbroken,
Loudly and clearly the glad echo rings.
Up from the hills and the green valleys stealing,
Seeking the light of the bright stars above,
Rises the song to the blue heavens pealing,
"Labor is honor, and honor is love."

All the great deeds that are grandest in story,
Living through centuries treasured and bright;
All the great lives that are dearest to glory,
Filling the world with flashes of light;
Words from whose utterances ages are dated,
Thoughts that have held the whole world in control,
Names on whose echoes the proudest have waited,
Are but the offspring of labor and toil.

Not to the eye that glanceth there lightly
Doth the bright look of the heavens unfold;
But to the spirit that turneth there rightly,
Are all the wonders and the mysteries told,
And at each step to the soul upward springing,
Cometh new radiance, new light from above,
While in the heart is an angel-voice singing,
"Labor is honor, and labor is love."

Not on her brow doth the earth bear all brightness,
Strength to the spirit that weakness had touched,
Joy to the soul that in sorrow was shrouded,
Life to the heart when its life-spring was hushed,
Truth as their foothold who seek it sincerely,
Skill to the hand when it toiled to live,
Eyes that can look up to heaven's light clearly—
These are the honors that labor can give!

—Emerald.

The Ancient Americans.

A skull and certain bones of a human body have been found in an excavation near Columbus, Ohio, and it is conjectured, from circumstances attending the place of discovery, that they may be the remains of a member of that mysterious race known as the "mound-builders," whose monuments are found so abundantly in the valley of the Mississippi and in part of Wisconsin, especially. Very little is really known concerning this race. That they possessed a certain degree of civilization is probable, for in their mounds are found specimens of pottery of rather a high type of excellence. It would also seem that they had some knowledge of mathematics, for many of their mounds represent true circles and squares. They had been accustomed to use copper. They had made extensive excavations in the Lake Superior mines. The metal was employed by them in the manufacture of axes and various tools, but without smelting, in its virgin state. It is evident, moreover, that they were used to the simpler arts of agriculture. Nevertheless, there is no good reason for believing that these mound-builders were other than savages. No proofs of a knowledge of letters, no trace of burnt brick even, have been discovered. From the evidence furnished by their arms, ornaments and pottery it would be fair to presume that they were not far removed in intelligence and progress from some existing tribes of Indians. But what is apparent is that to have built the works they did these people must have fairly swarmed. No Indian tribe to-day has any surplus of surplusive labor, and these mounds are in many instances of such dimensions as justify their comparison with the pyramids. That the mound builders were numerous is clear. That they were not far advanced seems a justifiable conclusion from the fact that in the struggle for existence they did not survive. Beyond these points there is left little ground for speculation. Conjecture is scarcely warranted regarding the habits, customs and history of a race whose period of existence is variously estimated at from ten to fifty thousand years before the present era.

The Rights of Wives.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has been reviewing the changes which have taken place in modern times in the legal status of married women, and has decided that they can only sue and be sued in matters affecting their own property, but are solely responsible for all the claims they owe to the world, and no longer shield themselves behind their husbands. The words of the judge in rendering the decision of the court should be carefully noted and treasured up by all the wives in the land. He says that husband and wife are no longer one in the eye of the law.

"His legal supremacy is gone, and the sceptre has departed from him." She, on the contrary, can have her separate estate; can contract with reference to it; can sue and be sued at law upon the contracts thus made; can sue in her own name for injury to her person and slander of her character, and can enjoy the fruits of her time and labor, free from the control or interference of her husband. The chains of the past have been broken by the progression of the present, and slavery now enters upon the scene of conflicts of life untrammelled. She no longer clings to and depends upon man; but has the legal right and aspires to battle with him in the contests of the forum, to outvie him in the healing art, to climb with him the steps of fame, and to share with him in every occupation. Her brain, and hands, and her tongue are her own; and she should be responsible for slanders uttered by herself. Our opinion is, that the necessary operation of the statutes to discharge the husband from his liabilities for the torts of his wife which he neither aided, advised, nor countenanced.

Wives, as wives understand them—and, of course, as they have given most attention to the subject, they best understand it—are not clearly comprehended by that just judge of Illinois. Their right consists chiefly in doing and having done what they please, but as to the responsibility, they are generous enough to abandon any claim to it. That they leave to their husbands and others.

A Novel Strike.

It is a poor thing for anybody not to have any grievances to air. It is a poorer thing for lovely women. The pretty waitresses at a Chicago hotel having had their demands for increased wages and other privileges complied with, were for a time disconsolate. They had nothing to complain of. They did not, however, remain long in that forlorn condition. As soon as the proprietor had the temerity to institute that unnecessary conversation with the passing woman, they resolved to have their revenge. A few days ago, on the occasion of a dinner of some consequence, they waited till the second bell was rung, and marched up in solemn column to protest and strike against such infringement of woman's sacred rights. We are not yet informed of the result, but conjecture that the pretty waitresses are doing all the talk they please.

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F. CUMMINS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—Rooms 14 and 15 Court Block, No. 645 Clay Street, and No. 538 Merchant Street, San Francisco.

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THE

"NATIONALIST."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

The Unity of All Irishmen,

ON THE BROAD PLATFORM OF

Nationality Alone.

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RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE

—OR—

POLITICAL DIFFERENCES,

—AND—

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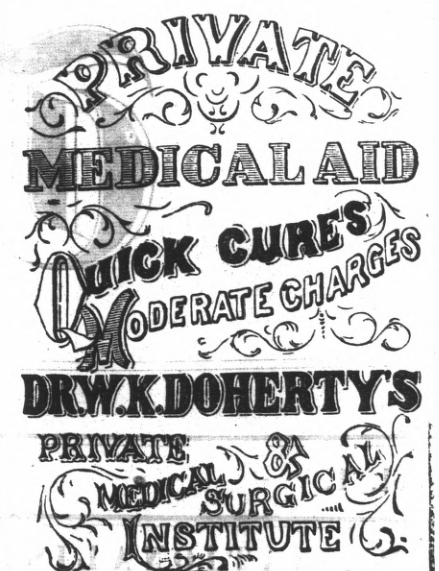
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Established expressly to afford the Afflicted sound and scientific Medical Aid, in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of secrecy, and all sexual disorders.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of CHRONIC DISEASES of the LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIAPHRAGM AND GENITO-URINARY ORGANS, and all private diseases, viz: STYPHILIS, in all its forms and stages; SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse; GONORRHEA, GLEET, STRICTURE, NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS, SEXUAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE BACK AND LOINS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER AND PROSTATE, etc., etc.; and he hopes his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He cures without mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates, from two of his patients who have fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully substantiated by a Notary public.

The welfare of society imperiously demands their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a Physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than twenty years.

A CASE OF GLEET AND STRICTURE.

DR. DOHERTY.—Dear Sir: I feel my health as fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment, for your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in the city, and believing that those doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunate who require medical advice, if you have any doubts as to whom you should employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for his address and call and see him. (I keep a store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as infallible cures for Gonorrhea, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly yours,
San Francisco, June 10th, 1874.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of June, A. D. 1874.

A. S. GOULD, Notary Public

SEMINAL WEAKNESS—A SURE-TO-CERTIFICATE OF MOST DESIRABLE CURE OR SPERMATORRHEA.

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I had been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhea" or Seminal weakness, the result of self-abuse, but till 1865 experienced, but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year, however, I had Seminal weakness to a fearful extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was affected to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1865 to the summer of 1868, I employed the very best medical talent I could find, and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had at last concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but reading DR. DOHERTY'S card I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with the doctor at his office, in Sacramento Street, and he gave me such reasonable assurances, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the fifth of December last I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and after five weeks treatment, I feel thoroughly cured of all my troubles, and in the enjoyment of the best of health. Hoping that any experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself,

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1874.
A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.

TO FEMALES.

When a female is in trouble, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, vaginitis, all diseases of the womb, hysteria, sterility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor, DR. W. K. DOHERTY, at his Medical Institute, and consult him about her troubles and disease. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other Physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All Married ladies whose delicate health or other circumstances prevent an increase in their families, should write or call at DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help. The doctors offices are so arranged that he can be consulted without fear of observation.

Patient's name (or female) residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal consultation will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies,) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the letters or papers transmitted.

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SPERMATORRHEA.

DR. DOHERTY has published an important pamphlet embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotency, or Verility; being a short treatise on Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on this affection, and other diseases of the sexual organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent gratis by mail on receipt of six cents in postage stamps for return postage. Address
W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.
San Francisco, Cal.

THE NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 3, 1873.

IRISH DIRECTORY.

Third (Irish) Regiment, N. O. C. Field and Staff Officers: A. Wason, Colonel; M. C. Bateman, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. J. Conlin, Major; P. J. Tammian, Adjutant; W. Carey, Quartermaster; J. D. Cuthbert, Paymaster; James Barrett, Commissary; Dr. Green, Surgeon; Rev. Father Lagan, Chaplain; Color-Bearer, John Gleason.

Co. A, Montgomery Guards: Captain, C. Quinn; First Lieutenant, W. Lee; Second Lieutenant, T. Bolster; drill in Army Hall.

Co. B, Emmet Life Guards: Captain, B. Clery; I. G. Hayden, First Lieutenant; H. Fowler, Second Lieutenant; drill in Irish-American Hall every Thursday.

Co. C, Meagher Guards: Captain, J. Egan; D. T. Sullivan, First Lieutenant; D. J. Sullivan, Second Lieutenant; drill in Army Hall.

Co. D, Wolfe Tone Guards: Captain, J. Laddy; First Lieutenant, M. O'Brien; Second Lieutenant, John Byrne; drill in Army Hall every Thursday.

Co. E, MacMahon Guards: Captain, J. H. McMenomy; First Lieutenant, H. Casey; Second Lieutenant, E. P. Gleason; drill in Hall corner Sixth and Market every Tuesday.

Co. F, Shields Guards: Captain, M. Flanagan; J. Hand, First Lieutenant; P. McGee, Second Lieutenant; drill in Irish-American Hall every Wednesday.

Sheriff's Guards (Independent): Captain, H. C. Balmah; First Lieutenant, C. Walsh; drill in Irish-American Hall on Tuesdays.

Co. A, Legion of St. Patrick: Captain, M. B. Hughes; First Lieutenant, J. Dooley; Second Lieutenant, D. Macgregor; drill in Irish-American Hall every Tuesday.

Hibernia Rifles: First Lieutenant, F. A. McDonald; Second Lieutenant, M. F. Walsh; drill in Irish-American Hall every Wednesday.

Jackson Dragons: Captain, M. Greany; E. M. Phillips, First Lieutenant; T. W. Collins, Second Lieutenant; drill in La Grange Army every Friday.

Sons of the Emerald Isle—Meet first Wednesday of the month at Irish-American Hall. John Kenny, President; J. Kelly, V. P.; J. O'Brien, R. S.; P. S. Guerin, F. S.; T. Burke, C. S.; J. O'Donnell, T. Dr. Newell, corner Mission and New Montgomery, Physician.

Irish-Americans—Meet in Irish-American Hall. John Collins, President; T. McInerney, V. P.; J. Heary, C. S.; J. Grant, T. Dr. Hutchings, 222 Post street, Physician.

Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association—Meet first Friday of each month at Irish-American Hall. M. Sullivan, President; M. Callahan, Secretary.

St. Joseph's Temperance, L. and B. Association—Meet every Sunday at two o'clock p. m. Daniel MacSweeney, President; M. O'Brien Secretary.

St. Mary's Temperance and Literary Society—Meet every Sunday in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. J. Anderson, President.

Father Matthew Temperance Society—Meet every Sunday evening in Irish-American Hall. J. Rafferty, President.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—Meet in basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. J. K. Kelly, President; N. Wynn, Secretary.

Irish Volunteers—Captain, T. Lynch; drill on Mondays.

Thomas F. Burke Circle, F. B.—Centre, P. H. Lydon; Secretary, Thomas K. Hoe.

A. O. H.—State Officers: M. Ward, S. D.; J. J. Donovan, S. S.

County Officers: M. J. Wrin, C. D.; J. F. Meagher, C. P.; J. T. Barry, G. V. P.; T. Drady, G. S.; P. Carr, G. A. S.; John Conroy, G. T.

Division No. 1.—Meet first Friday of the month at Hibernia Hall. J. M. Dwyer, President; J. Ginty, V. P.; J. B. Harrington, R. S.; M. Kelly, F. S.; C. Dillon, J.

Division No. 2.—Meet first Thursday of the month at Hibernia Hall. Wm. Simpson, President; J. B. Oliver, V. P.; B. McDermott, R. S.; J. Reed, F. S.; M. Manomy, T.

Division No. 3.—Meet first Tuesday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. H. Gallagher, President; P. D. Ryan, V. P.; E. Herrick, F. S.; J. Gallagher, R. S.; C. Farrelly, T.

Division No. 4.—Meet first and third Friday of the month at Irish-American Hall. J. Butler, President; J. H. Gilmore, V. P.; T. D. Sullivan, R. S.; T. Flanagan, F. S.; P. Kendrick, T.

Division 5.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at their Hall, Dolores Street. P. B. Hanna, President; B. Riedon, V. P.; J. McGrath, R. S.; P. Harrington, F. S.; John Kenny, T.

Division 6.—Meet second and fourth Friday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. J. J. Desmond, President; J. A. Lennon, V. P.; P. Meagher, R. S.; E. R. Birmingham, F. S.; Thos. Donnelly, T.

Division 7.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at Higgins and Stevedores' Hall, Pacific street. W. Higgins, President; J. W. Murphy, V. P.; B. C. Mooney, R. S.; J. Kelly, F. S.; J. O'Callaghan, T.

Division No. 8.—Meet at Tammany Hall. W. Gillman, President; D. Conroy, V. P.; H. McCloskey, F. S.; T. Flynn, R. S.; T. Laughlin, T.

Thos. F. Burke Circle F. B.—Meet every Tuesday in Hibernia Hall.

K. R. B. No. 1.—Meet every Thursday at I. C. Hall, 715 Market street.

K. R. B. No. 2.—Meet every Tuesday at I. C. Hall. Bourke and Luby Club, I. C.—Meet every Monday at I. C. Hall. Frank Mahon, President; P. J. Casey, Secretary.

Thomas Davis Club, I. C.—Meet every Wednesday at I. C. Hall. T. C. Maher, President; W. Cotter, Secretary.

ANCIENT ORDER HIBERNIANS.
SACRAMENTO COUNTY—Division No. 1.—M. V. O'Brien, C. D.; R. Hughes, V. P.; J. Brown, V. P.; J. Cronin, R. S.; B. Lucy, F. S.; J. O'Brien, T.

Division No. 2.—D. Flynn, V. P.; J. Donovan, V. P.; J. Carroll, R. S.; J. Dowling, F. S.; M. Coffey, T.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY—Division No. 1. (Stockton). J. Ward, C. D.; J. A. Morrissey, V. P.; J. Murray, V. P.; J. McCarthy, R. S.; P. M. Darcy, F. S.; J. O'Donnell, T.

SOLANO COUNTY—Division No. 1. (Vallejo)—D. Brennan, C. D.; P. Kelly, V. P.; J. Moran, V. P.; T. Welch, R. S.; J. Kennedy, F. S.; J. Gair, T.

ALAMEDA COUNTY—Division No. 1. (Oakland)—T. D. Cronin, C. D.; M. Fitzgerald, P.

YUMA COUNTY—Division No. 1. (Marysville)—M. J. Pettit, C. D.; J. Byrne, V. P.; J. Walsh, V. P.; J. Donohoe, F. S.; M. Flynn, T.

Division No. 2. (Smartsville)—J. McQuade, F. J. Long, V. P.; M. Kelly, R. S.; O. Slattery, F. S.; A. Kerrigan, T.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY—Division No. 1. (San Jose)—H. Kelly, C. D.; J. Johnson, V. P.; D. Oakley, R. S.; J. J. Conroy, F. S.; D. Noonan, T.

Division No. 2. (Santa Clara)—J. Cotter, P. H. Murphy, V. P.; J. Fitzpatrick, R. S.; J. Donovan, F. S.; J. Clarke, T.

NAVJO COUNTY—Division No. 1. (Tucson)—J. Creed, C. D.; M. Mahon, V. P.; M. Guy, R. S.; H. Quinn, F. S.; M. Mahon, T.

HIBERNIA Benevolent Society of Sacramento—J. Ryan, P. J. Black, V. P.; R. Brown, V. P.; P. D. Dry, R. S.; J. O'Brien, C. S.; Directors: J. McGuire, R. Brown, J. Cudogun, J. Dillon; W. D. Farrell.

We have started with the above as a beginning for what we intend to make a standing Directory for all the Irish Organizations, military and civil, on this Coast. To enable us to supply omissions, and to make the Directory full and satisfactory, we respectfully call on the Secretaries of the different Irish societies of the city and the State to forward us at once the names of their officers, the time and place of meeting, the date of their organization, and whatever other information they may deem important. We will publish all matters of importance without charge.

The Western Farmers.

There is a ferment among the farmers of the Great West. They are tired of standing for other people and are resolved to have a reasonable share of the proceeds of their toil and risk. Realizing, at least, that they and their fellows throughout the Union, constitute the mass of the population, upon which all other classes and occupations depend, they are organizing, irrespective of old party associations, and are determined to make their weight felt in the legislation of the country. The speaker, I say, takes the lead, and styling themselves "Patrons of Husbandry," nearly the entire body of farmers inhabiting it have formed "granges" (associations) to effect the objects they have in view. Paramount among these, is the regulation of freights, escape from the burdens which combined capital has imposed upon them, and, as far as possible, to "disengage" with the peasant brood of middlemen, who, in all the cities manage to absorb the lion's share of the proceeds of husbandry.

The Ignatians.

The Ignatian Literary Society S. F. was organized in August, 1871. The faculty of St. Ignatius College had long contemplated the formation of a society where the young men of our city who felt inclined to improve their minds might meet and engage in friendly debate. It was wisely resolved that the society should be non-sectarian, so that persons of all religious denominations may become members. The society was therefore started in August, 1871, with about fifteen members. Rev. E. N. Nattini, S. J., Prefect of St. Ignatius College, was unanimously elected President, which position he has since filled, and the remarkable success of the society may be traced in a great measure to his unceasing efforts. In September the society threw open its private meeting hall, and gave a select entertainment, at which there were present about seventy-five invited guests. The progress of the society after that was slow but sure, and on the 14th of March, 1872, the first public entertainment was given. The large hall of the college—capable seating fifteen hundred persons—was filled, and the entertainment was voted a success by the vast audience, and was highly praised by the press. The subject debated on the occasion was, "Resolved that the Liberty of the Press should be Unlimited." There were also a poem on the "Burning of Chicago," and an essay on "California." The second public debate of the society took place in June, and attracted even a larger audience than the former one. The subject discussed was, "Resolved that Poverty tends more to the development of Character than Riches." There were, in addition, a poem on "The Last Struggle of France," and an essay on the "Rising Generation." The society gave a third entertainment in November, and then in deference to the wish of the public it was decided to have public debates once every two months. The entertainment given on the 18th instant was the second that has taken place this year; it was also the most successful the society has ever given.

It is unnecessary to say anything in favor of literary clubs, as the value of them is self-evident. They disseminate useful knowledge among the members, accustom them to speak with ease and fluency, and give rise to broad and liberal ideas.

The Ignatians have reason to be proud of their success as a literary society. They open their doors to all, excluding none on account of nationality or religion. They are now in a flourishing condition, and have on their roll the names of forty members; their library is large and constantly increasing, and with the continuance of the patronage bestowed upon them, their triumphs in the future are sure to be even greater than their achievements in the past.

It may not be out of place to say a little concerning the merits of the best members of the society. Without making invidious distinctions, it may be permitted us to remark that the "Mark Twain" of the society is James H. Clark. He wrote many of the essays which have been presented at the entertainments. For wit, pathos, keen insight into human nature, force of illustration, and style which is a model for the light essay, these papers have given the author a high rank. Robert Tobin, a son of Judge Tobin, Charles Skidmore, R. McGill, and J. F. O'Day, have written some elegant pieces of poetry, which have been published in several newspapers. The best debaters in the society are J. F. Sullivan, A. M. Tobin, R. McGill, O'Day, Clark and Dunn. R. P. Sullivan, son of John Sullivan, Esq., and A. Campbell, Jr., son of the well-known criminal lawyer, recently joined the society, and appeared at the last entertainment. We will have much pleasure in chronicling the progress and welfare of this admirably conducted society.

Irish Names.

Like the Hebrews, the old Irish adopted names which were significant. In many cases, the primitive meaning has been lost or obscured by the changes which time has brought on titles and appellations. It will not be uninteresting, however, to give our readers the following list, which has been culled from the "Annals of Four Masters" (Connellan's translation). It will serve to show upon what plan the names of the ancient Irish were formed, and in what manner they have been transmuted:

Aodh, pronounced *Ee* and *E*, was one of the most frequent names of kings and chiefs among the Irish. The word signifies fire, and was probably derived from the Druidical worship. The name has been Anglicized into Hugh, and Latinized, variously, Hugo, Aedus, Aedamus, Aidus and Odo.

Angus, the names of kings and chiefs, pronounced "Angus," derived from "Aon," excellent, and "Gus," strength. This has become a surname, Mac Angus, or Mac Gennise, Lords of Iveagh.

Ardgal, a name of chiefs, from "Ard," exalted, and "Gal," valor.

Art, a name of kings and chiefs, derived from "Art," noble. It was a frequent name among the O'Neills. It has been Anglicized to Arthur.

Brian, a name of kings and chiefs, derived from "Bri," strength, and "an," very great, that is, a warrior of great strength. It has been Anglicized into Brian and Bernard. It has become a surname in the great family of the O'Briens, Kings of Thomond, as derived from their ancestors, Brian Boroihme.

Brandubh, the name of a king of Leinster in the sixth century, signifying the Black Raven, from the color of his hair, the word "Bran" signifying Raven, and "Dubh," black. The O'Briens, or O'Byrnes, Chiefs of Wicklow, derived their descent from this king.

Blossach, the name of a chief, signifies a strong man, or a smasher. This has become the surname of Mac Blossach, or Mac Closkey, a clan in Derry.

Cathal, a frequent name of kings and chiefs,

signifies a great warrior, from "Cath," a battle, and "all," great.

Cathair, or **Cathair**, also a frequent name of kings and chiefs, has a similar signification from "Cath," a battle, and "air," slaughter. In the pronunciation of these names the "t" is silent, and they are to be pronounced Cah-air and Cah-ir. It may be remarked that both these names have been absurdly Anglicized into "Charles."

Cormac, a name of kings and chiefs, signifies the son of the Chariot, from "Corb," a chariot, and "Mac," a son. **Cairbe**, a frequent name of kings and chiefs, probably derived from the same source, as "Corb," a chariot, and "Re," a king; hence, may signify the chief or ruler of the Chariot.

Conn, a name of kings and chiefs, may be derived from "Conn," wisdom or sense, or from "Cu," which signifies a hound, and was figuratively applied to a warrior, as the genitive case of "Cu," makes "Con." This was a favorite name with the chiefs of the O'Neills, from Conn of the Hundred Battles, monarch of Ireland, one of their ancestors.

Conall, a name of kings and chiefs, derived either from "Conall," friendship, or from "Cu," making in the genitive "Con," signifying a warrior, and "all," a man, or "Connall," of which may be given in the famous warrior Connall Cearnach, or Connall the Victorious.

Cathbar, pronounced Cath-bar, was a favorite name among the chiefs of the O'Donnells, and signifies a helmeted warrior, from "Cathbar," a helmet, or, perhaps, from "Cath," war or battle, and "Barr," a chief.

Conchubhar, or **Conchobhar**, pronounced "Con-coo-var," a frequent name of kings and chiefs, derived from "Cu," or "Con," a warrior, "Cobhar," aid; hence, it signifies the helping warrior. This name has been Anglicized into Connor, and Latinized Cornelius. It also, like many others, became a surname, as in the great family of the O'Connors, Kings of Connaught, and others of that name in Ireland. We find several names of chiefs commencing with "Cu," which signifies a hound, and figuratively, a swift-footed warrior, as, for instance, "Cuchullain," a famous warrior of the Red Branch, Knights of Uther, and Latinized Cornelius. It also, sometimes infected "Ullain."

Cu-Ulladh, a frequent name of chiefs, also signifies the warrior of "Ulladh," or Ulster.

Cu-Midhe, signifying the Warrior of Meath, is also a frequent name of chiefs. "Cuchonacht," signifies the Warrior of Connaught, and was a favorite name of the Mac Guires, chiefs of Fermanagh. This name has been Anglicized into Connor and Constantine.

Donnall, pronounced "Don-all," and Anglicized Daniel, a name of kings and chiefs, became also a surname, as in the great family of the O'Donnells, princes of Tirconnell.

Donnoch, or **Donnoch**, a name of kings and chiefs, frequent among the O'Briens, derived probably from "Donn," brown, and "Cu," a warrior, therefore might signify the brown-haired warrior. The word is pronounced "Donogh," and Anglicized Denis. It has also become a surname, as in the clans of the Mac Donoghs and O'Donoghs.

Diarmuid, or **Diarmuid**, a name of kings and chiefs, which, according to O'Brien, is derived from "Dia," a god, and "Armaid," the genitive plural of "Arm," arms, the word thus signifying god of arms, an epithet as applied to a warrior equivalent to that of one of Homer's heroes, "Dios Krateros Diomedes," or the god-like fighting Diomedes. This name has also become a surname, as "MacDiarmada, or MacDermotts, princes of Moylurg.

Eochaid, pronounced Eochy, or Eohy, Anglicized Achi, and Latinized Eochaidus, Achaidus and Achais, a name of many kings and chiefs, is derived from "Each," or "Eoch," a steed, and therefore signifies a horseman or knight.

Eachmarcach and **Eachmuidh**, names of chiefs, have a similar signification, the first derived from "Each," a steed, and "marcach," a rider; the second from "Each," a steed, and "Muidh," a knight.

Eogan, a name of kings and chiefs, and signifies a young man or youthful warrior. This name has been Anglicized into Owen and Eugene, in Latin, Eugenius. It was a favorite name of the O'Neills, from their ancestors Eogan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland.

Feidhlim, or **Feidhlimidh**, a name of kings and chiefs, which, according to Cormac's Glossary, signifies great goodness, and is probably derived from "Feile," hospitality; hence, it may signify a man of hospitality. The name is pronounced, "Felim," or "Phelim," and has been Anglicized to Felix.

Fergal, a name of kings and chiefs, derived from "Fear," a man, and "gal," valor; hence, signifying a valiant warrior. It has become a surname, as "O'Fergal," or O'Ferrall, princes of Anally. This was a favorite Christian name of the O'Ferralls, O'Roukes, and O'Beilly's.

Fergus, or **Fergus**, a frequent name of kings and chiefs, derived from "Fear," a man, and "gus," strength; hence, it signifies a strong warrior.

Fiacha, a frequent name of kings and chiefs, from the earliest ages, and derived from "Fiac," a hunter, which probably had its origin from the occupation or amusement of hunting, so frequent in early times. Nimrod, for instance, in the scriptures, is mentioned as a mighty hunter.

[To be Continued.]

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THE NATIONALIST

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 3, 1873.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom?"
JOHN MITCHELL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

OUR PAPER.

Wanted, Immediately,
The Friends of Ireland, and the Friends of Universal Freedom, to subscribe for

THE NATIONALIST,

The antagonist of everything Sectarian or Secular, the Denouncer of Humbug and Fraud, the Friend of Monarchy and Tyranny, the Friend of Republicanism and Free Institutions, the Champion of Irish Rights and the Rights of Humanity.

To make this Journal what it can become—a credit to the people for whom it is written—EXTENSIVE PATRONAGE is needed. Therefore, send in your Subscriptions and Advertisements at once, and make your friends do likewise to No. 5 Post street.

Answers to Correspondents.

O'BRENNAN.—The ancient territory of the "O'Brennans" was the present barony of Passandine, in the County Kilkenny, called also Idagh. They are of the same origin with the MacGillpatricks, or Fitzpatrick, formerly Princes of Ossory. In the pedigree of the latter, it is stated that Kervall, or Carroll, son of Douglas, ancestor of the Fitzpatrick, had a brother named Braon, who founded the step O'Brennan, or O'Brennan. The topographer, O'Heerin, mentions O'Brennan in these terms:—

"Idagh of Ossory, of fertile soil,
A fair, wide plain by the Nore,
Over its fields rules right actively,
Its rightful chieftain, O'Brennan."

Another clan, which is sometimes called O'Brennan, but more commonly MacBrennan, was formerly seated in Corca Ahlann, a district in the present barony and County of Roscommon.

"Homeward, from the Sacramento to the Shannon," Our Dublin letter, the Legend of Donal Comm, and some other communications are crowded out.

"MYLES THE SLASHER."—Maelmora O'Reilly, commonly called "Myles the Slasher," was a celebrated military leader during the civil wars of 1841. He was a lineal descendant of the hereditary chiefs of East Breffney, now the County of Cavan, in Ulster, though it had belonged to Connacht in ancient times. He resided on the island of Cloughinstock, in Lough Finavoy, County Leitrim, where the people still retain vivid reminiscences of him and his daring deeds. He exhibited prodigies of valor during the campaigns of 1841, and the two following years, but in 1844, being encamped at Granard, in the County of Longford, with Lord Castlehaven, Commander of the Confederate army, he was ordered to proceed with a chosen detachment of horse to defend the bridge of Finea against the Scots, then bearing down on the main army with a superior force. Myles was slain at the head of his troops, fighting bravely on the middle of the bridge. Tradition says that shortly before his fall he had encountered a Scotch officer of gigantic strength, who laid open the "Slasher's" cheek with a stroke of his sword, but that the "Slasher" held the sword-blade between his teeth as firmly as if held in a smith's vice, until he cut down the Scotchman with his own sword. His body was found on the day after the battle, and conveyed to the monastery of Cavan, where it was interred in the tomb of his ancestors.

THE IRISH CONFEDERATION.

Thomas Clarke Luby has been writing a letter in the New York Democrat which, he says, he expected to create "a certain amount of excitement." It was about the Irish Confederation. As to the excitement we conclude that except on the part of fools, it was infinitesimal; there was not even surprise on the part of any one tolerably well acquainted with the kind of planks Rossa, Mr. Luby and others tried to convert into a raft, that the make-shift which they designed should go to pieces. We wonder that Mr. Luby could not see this two years ago. It is easy enough to come out now in public print, and denounce the whole thing as a sham; but if it is a sham, who made it so? What was true two years ago in true still. The principles advocated then are the true principles of action, in the same way that Upton's tactics of two years ago are effective now. Not everybody can put Upton's tactics into practice, and not everybody can jump into the place of an Irish revolutionary leader, and win confidence enough to be of any use. Apart from Mr. Luby who came after the Irish Confederation was started, and who we believe never regarded otherwise than as experimental the movement he now honestly denounces, there never was given to any set of Irishmen such a glorious chance for building up a grand organization as was given to O'Donovan Rossa, and the liberated prisoners who came with him. There was, because of their truth, worth, tried integrity, unlimited devotion to Ireland, and long suffering for the cause in British prisons, such an amount of confidence inspired among the millions of the Irish nation in America that had they been men of practical ability, men competent to organize and handle the masses, they might have today an Irish Confederation of five hundred thousand sworn Irish soldiers. No one has doubted their honesty or their patriotism; but almost all have doubted the feasibility of the line of action they proposed. They seem to have imagined that, because they suffered imprisonment, they should be accepted as oracles; but the sooner men divest themselves of this illusion the better. The dungeon may try a man's integrity, but it no way proves his talent. All of the gentlemen on the Directory of the Irish Confederation have given ample proof of capacity as ex-

ecutive officers doing work out for them by a larger brain; but not one, and we say so in a spirit of most respectful friendliness, has given us any proof of such transcendental ability as is required in the chief of an Irish revolutionary brotherhood. The Irish in America do not, though Mr. Luby thinks they do, "disregard the men who suffered for Ireland;" but they do think that those men have not proved themselves the heaven-sent leaders which some of them aspire to be.

This statement seems harsh, but it is only the plain embodiment of conclusions arrived at two years ago in almost all of the States west of the Alleghanies.

The clubs of the Confederation formed in the Mississippi valley and along the Missouri died in their very infancy, notwithstanding the dry-nursing which Mr. Luby speaks of. It is not wonderful that anything well intended should die in New York, inasmuch as the Irishmen there seem more occupied in abusing one another than in making any well-directed effort against the common enemy. And the clubs organized here in California by Mr. Luby himself and General Bourke would have been long since as dead and damned as the others, if we did nothing more than what New York directed. We have great respect for the sterling Irish revolutionists resident in New York, but we do not forget that there is something greater than that great city. We looked to Ireland, and we took such steps as we could to help her. The Confederate clubs of this coast have done their duty, and propose to continue doing it. The turmoil of New York breaks harmlessly on our ears, and if our friends there fold their arms, that is no reason why we should. The linkings and dislikings of Mr. Luby and O'Donovan Rossa, or even of John O'Mahony and James Stephens, should not serve us a hair's breadth from our duty; though they should, of course, receive respectful consideration. While cheerfully acknowledging the great claims which the members of the defunct Directory have to our gratitude, we are yet reluctantly forced to admit that our countrymen in America have refused to accept them as irresponsible leaders. But the cause is not, on such a small account, to be regarded as forlorn. The cause of Irish liberty lives on and approaches a triumphant issue not so much through the action of leaders as in spite of such action. Prominent and deserving men have their day; but the truth and right they helped to support is for ever.

If we are correctly informed, the Irish Confederation on this coast will establish a Directory of its own, continue the work even more energetically than heretofore, put itself in communication with headquarters in Ireland (leaving New York severely alone), extend its ramifications along the Pacific, and prove that it wants no dry-nursing, or indeed nursing of any kind. The "Bourke and Luby Club" meets on Monday evening, and the "Thomas Davis Club" on Wednesday evening next to take such action as may prove them active, patriotic, and intelligent.

BOSH.

When we are doing well, few of us are satisfied with letting well enough alone. When the revolutionary movement is acquiring importance and winning respect, there is no more effective way of decreasing its importance and reversing the respect which it commands, than by an injudicious indulgence in puff, sunbursty, spread-eagles and bosh. The Fenian Brotherhood at one period was a power in the land; petty jealousies, miserable personalities, the action of some enemies, and of many injudicious friends, reduced that power to insignificance. We, therefore, go in against exaggeration, sensationalism and false promises. To the reflecting and patriotic Irishman, no hollow excitement or ephemeral enthusiasm is necessary to make him do his duty. To advance our cause, it is not necessary to believe that we are all saints, or that our enemies are all demons. We are not a whit nearer to the accomplishment of our purpose, when we have persuaded ourselves or others that our threats are irresistible, and that England is so weakened, that a slight effort of ours will annihilate it. We should know the exact measure of our own strength, and take steps to increase it; we should also know how far the power of the enemy extends, and prepare to meet it. We must acknowledge that we are afflicted with many ailments, and the sooner we get cured of them the better. Let us, at least, get rid of the defect of making ourselves supremely ridiculous by asserting what no one but a fool can believe. Certain American Officers, for example, who went over to Ireland in 1865, thought they would advance the revolutionary movement by talking of the ironclads which the Naval Department of the Fenian Brotherhood had ready to put to sea, with fifty thousand veteran Irish soldiers on board! Among the less instructed, there might be a momentary spell of activity; but when the wind escaped from the gas-bag, a ridiculous as well as injudicious collapse followed. Falsehood is always a rotten prop, and therefore, no friend of Ireland should besily engaged or mean enough to lean upon it. Judicious silence, timely speech, the withholding of facts from the loose-tongued, the adoption, in short, of prudent measures, are called for in every organization preparatory to a justifiable revolution; but we deny that the employment of falsehood is ever anything but an injury to the national cause, and we are glad it is so. Boasters and braggers, liars and balloonists, would be poor foundations for an Irish Republic. If Ireland cannot be freed by men of truth and honor, it will be freed never.

As a specimen of the high-dalton bosh we condemn, let us reproduce a paragraph which "Scian Dubh" has in his work "Ridgeway," published at Buffalo in 1868. Not satisfied with making the mighty General who chanced to be highest in rank at Ridgeway the direct lineal descendant of Hugh O'Neill and Owen Roe, "Scian Dubh" ventured the prophecy that he was destined to shake down the pillar towers of the English crown. Respecting what O'Neill's "Wing" was accomplishing at home, where it was in reality almost universally repudiated, the same frothy writer lets off a flood of bosh after the following manner: "The mighty embodiment of Irish power, yeelp Fenianism, stalks forth through the British Empire with an uplifted glaive in its hand, and no one can say how soon or where the swift stroke of destruction shall fall. Its presence fills with gloomy alarm every nook and corner of the land, and paralyzes all the energies of the oppressor! Through its overwhelming influence, the most cherished institutions of the usurper are being overthrown, and the Crown and mace all but converted into baubles. It has destroyed the power and prestige of an hereditary aristocracy; in short, it has gone forth to avenge and to conquer, and to build up upon the shores of the Old World such a grateful monument to the genius of American freedom as shall, from its lofty summit, pour its radiance over the darkest valleys of Central Europe, until the frozen grasp of despotism yields to its magic touch, and the chains shall fall from the bleeding limbs of millions who are emerging from the valley of the shadow of death into the pure sunlight of liberty, and who shall sing poems in honor of the great American people who first taught humanity to the nations of the earth!"

List, oh ye nations! Learn that Christianity has no humanity in it, and that the little of the article existing now on the earth is due to the Fourth of July and the screaming of the American Eagle.

THE MODOC.

It is, to strangers, somewhat puzzling that a few bands of half-naked savages should be able to confront thousands of our soldiers, kill them off by the hundred, and afterwards procure terms of peace and reconciliation. Pursuing the Anglo-American idea that the red men are doomed to extermination, treaty after treaty has been made with the different native tribes as independent nations, and treaty after treaty thus made have been so violated, and such outrages of guaranteed Indian rights have followed, that a white man's oath is accounted light as air among the Aborigines, unless, indeed, he swears to rob, slay and spare not. Rooting out of existence the wretched remnants of the primitive hunters and fishers of the country has been so much the policy of Americans that justice is foully wronged, and mercy cries in vain to heaven. From point to point they have been driven or wheeled; from the Atlantic they were pursued or carried to the Mississippi; the faith of the nation was, time and again, pledged to their protection; and yet an outcry now arises to hunt them from their last resting places, on the forks of the Arkansas, and give the lands which they are unhappy enough to occupy to a set of sharks whose God might be a dollar, if they were not too base and rapacious to own a god of any kind. The Indian wars, if wars they can be called, during the last twenty years, have originated a brood of blood-suckers who live by the woes of others. Contractors for army supplies, transport agents, land-grabbers, thieves in general, who plunder both the savages and soldiers, and a crowd of attachés to the Indian ring (which they hope will live forever), have done and are doing all they can to prolong the wars on which their rascality depends for support. The trans-continental railroad spoiled their game, in a great measure, on the plains east of the Rocky Mountains; but the brood of vipers seems ubiquitous, and we have now to deal with some of their work on this coast. We do not wish to palliate in the slightest degree the atrocity of the treachery by which General Canby and others lost their lives at the hands of the Modocs; but if, in this canting community, the truth may be spoken, there is something underlying and causing the present hostile attitude of the Indians. Cruel wrongs have been perpetrated on them, the bad faith of white men has been made familiar to them, the plunder of their last possessions, and the extermination of their race, has been forcibly set before them, all that the vilest of the whites could do to infuriate them has been done, and, in consequence, they have become apprehensive of treachery on our part, and though only a handful have, in their desperation, risen up to defy and combat forty millions of people. We deplore the losses to which our troops are subject, but let us not be carried off into an un-Christian howl for the scalps of women and children. We blamed England for employing German mercenaries to kill American patriots in the Revolutionary war; yet we now employ savages ourselves to scalp an enemy that is contemptible. Where is American chivalry?

We have had a lengthy conversation with a gentleman who called in to the Nationalist office to advocate "Industrial Reform." We came finally to the conclusion that he belongs to that interesting class of persons who would gladly "reform" themselves into the blessed condition of living well and doing nothing. His explanation, however, may be thought enough for San Francisco can afford fools enough for him to put his profession into successful practice. All that we objected to was his insane idea that he could coast us into his happy paradise.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the NATIONALIST Printing and Publishing Company will be held at Irish-American Hall on Wednesday evening, May 7th, at 7:30 p. m., for the election of a Board of Directors, adopting By-laws and transacting other important business.

A meeting of the present Board of Directors will be held at the office, No. 5 Post street, on Monday evening the 5th inst.

NATIONALITY AND RELIGION.

Among the popular fallacies that seem floating in the air around us is this, that the man who seldom speaks in public of religion cannot have any deep religious convictions. We believe that it has even been insinuated that because the NATIONALIST says little or nothing about religious subjects, the parties associated with us must be infidels at the least. We have deemed it prudent in the present state of Irish parties to decide on refusing to discuss religious topics in this paper. For this course we might assign many reasons. The sectarian hate fostered among our countrymen by England, and the pernicious evils resulting from the protracted war of creeds, would be enough to justify us. We might also say that worth and truth and patriotism are not confined to one class of worshippers, and that in Ireland's struggle for freedom, the worth and truth and patriotism of all will be needed. Union among Irishmen is essential to success, and that union can never be effected so long as some of them ignorantly and absurdly "hate one another for the love of God." We preach a land awoken to the needs of the hour, and one of those needs is the cultivation of friendly feeling between men of different sections, classes and creeds. We would wish to see all true men of the Irish race, no matter what their religious differences might be, standing up, shoulder to shoulder, for fatherland. And if men are ready to risk life and limb for Irish freedom, we do not deem it a criminal omission if we forget to ask what church they go to, or whether they go to any. Yet, it does not follow that, because we don't write column after column of theology, we despise it. The contrary may be the fact. We can understand how a man may so reverence religion that he refuses to make it common-place. It rarely risks to his tongue, but is always treasured in the hidden recesses of his heart. He does not pretend to dogmatize on every question with an archangel's knowledge; but looking forth on the wonderful works of God, he bows down in lowly admiration. And such a man, besides being imbued with deep religious feelings, may be a thorough-going revolutionist. He may, on the contrary, be opposed to revolution; for the two things—religious feeling and strong attachment to country—are not always found united. Some men who have done service to Ireland are not particularly remarkable for their piety; while some others who are steady church goers never lift a hand to help her. But it frequently happens, and if human nature were perfect it would always happen, that religious fervor and patriot longings combine to inflame the one spirit. It is not true, therefore, that a man must disregard religion when he becomes a revolutionist. If, however, he is a genuine nationalist, he will never obtrude his religious convictions on his comrades, to their discomfort and to the injury of the common cause. In the days of '98, Catholics, Protestants and Presbyterians gave their blood to Ireland. Men of all religions are working for her now. And when the day of days shall come, when the red flag of England shall go down never more to rise in Ireland, when the land huzzas of millions and the boom of freemen's cannon shall announce the triumph of our race, there will be found side by side on the battle field the men of various creeds whose love of Ireland made united. And then, no matter what may be their differences, brotherly hands will be clasped, hot eyes will fill, heart will respond to heart, and as the Green is set above the Red, the tried and true representatives of Irish nationality and the different religions which combined to fight its battles, shall unite because of liberty won in a hymn of thanksgiving which shall ascend to heaven, sweet as incense to the God of battles.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH, Proprietor and Manager

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.....MAY 31

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

(For the last time.)

SATURDAY EVENING.....MAY 31

EAST LYNNE.

Monday Evening, May 5th.—Last Week of MRS. D. P. BOWERS—MARIE ANTOINETTE.

OPPOSITION TO SACRAMENTO.

Through by Daylight!

THE STEAMER

S. M. WHIPPLE.

BRADBURY.

WILL, until further notice, leave VALLEJO STREET WHARF, San Francisco

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

At half-past ten o'clock A. M.

Returning—Will leave foot of N Street, Sacramento, every Wednesday and Saturday, at seven o'clock A. M.

sharp, touching at Benicia, Rio Vista and Colusa.

Also, until further notice, will leave Vallejo street Wharf, San Francisco

EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

At 7 o'clock A. M.

For Anaheim, touching at Benicia, New York, and Pittsburg.

Returning—Will leave Antioch at 2 1/2 P. M., same day, making the same landings.

S. M. WHIPPLE, Proprietor.

For further particulars inquire on Board of the Steamer, or to

A. BREWER, Agent, Sacramento.

The Regular

Annual Picnic

...OF THE...



Jackson Dragoons,

...FOR THE BENEFIT OF...

St. Joseph's Church, Alameda,

...WILL BE HELD ON...

Thursday, May 15th, 1873.

...AT...

Badger's Park, Oakland,

Admission to Park:

ADULTS, FIFTY CENTS.

Boats leave Davis street Wharf every half hour.
Tickets to be had of any of the members of the Company. my3-1f

THIRD GRAND ANNUAL



PICNIC AND EXCURSION

...OF...

DIVISION NO. 3, A. O. H.

...WILL BE HELD AT...

Humboldt, Park Oakland,
Sunday, May 11, 1873.

The Dancing Platform having undergone thorough repair, lovers of dancing are assured a good time. Those who may desire to engage in other simple and pleasant amusement will have ample opportunity. Prizes will be awarded to the best lady and gentleman dancers. Our lady patrons will have the exclusive use of the Shooting Gallery, and prizes will be awarded to the best shot. Various other games will be introduced, and nothing left undone to make the Picnic a grand success.

John Blake.

The celebrated Irish Piper, will perform some new and popular airs on the Pipes.

TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS

Children under 10 years of age, free.

Tickets can be obtained of James O'Hanlon, No. 725 Montgomery street; C. Farley, corner Fourth and Jessie streets; John A. Gallagher, Market street; John Lough, corner First and Mission streets; Gaffey and Kearns, Second street, opposite the Grand Hotel. my3-1f

SAN QUENTIN FERRY.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1873, the Steamer CONTRA

CORRY, Captain McKENZIE, connecting with the San Rafael Railroad, will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.....SAN RAFAEL.

9:30 A. M.....7:45 A. M.

1:30 P. M.....11:15 A. M.

2:30 P. M.....2:30 P. M.

Until further notice, the Steamer will make trips on SUNDAY as follows, leaving:

SAN FRANCISCO.....SAN RAFAEL.

10:30 A. M.....8:30 P. M.

5:00 P. M.....3:30 P. M.

my3-1f

James McGinn,

Undertaker

General Furnisher,

No. 717 Market Street, opposite Dupont.

Special attention given to disinterment. Bodies and coffins consigned to the Atlantic States and Europe.

Every variety of Funeral Equipments furnished to order.

CITY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

or even of farming facts? from Germany, Norway, a Denmark." Now, without detracting in any manner from the phlegmatic merits of Teutons and others, might be permitted us to observe, mildly, that Americans and Irishmen and a scattering of other decent fellows about whom nothing is said or wanted to be said, have built up this State, continue to recruit and sustain it, and—when the "Live Chronicle" is all

[From the Commercial Herald of May, 2d.]

WHEAT—There is an improved demand observable, both for milling and export. Transactions are of increasing importance, as the result of enhanced rates in Liverpool Sales report for the week: 10,000 cwt fair shiping, \$1.87; 9,000 cwt, for storage for six months, \$1.86; 7,500 cwt choice, \$1.80; 2,500 cwt do, \$1.87; 2,500 cwt coast sold in lots from \$1.83 up to \$1.75; 300 cwt choice

Nationalist Publishing Company.

On last Sunday, on the occasion of the picnic of the Hibernia Rifles, a large delegation of the Knights of the Red Branch left this city for St. Rafael, to indulge in a social time with the fellow Knights of that delightful suburb. A luncheon was prepared at the Mahon House, where, after doing "ample justice" to the bill fare, speeches, songs and "toasts" were indulged in until 4 P.M.

In reply to Orion's insinuation, we could point to facts somewhat creditable to the NATIONALIST. We enlarge our issue this week by five hundred copies, and calculate on the agreeable task of having to print a thousand more in a few weeks. That may be more of our pretense. Still more of it may be found in another column where we publish the names of the stockholders of the NATIONALIST Publishing Company. The fact that these gentlemen are widely known and deservedly respected, that they represent the best portion of the Irish civic, military, benevolent and revolutionary organizations of San Francisco, and that they are patriotic enough to devote their best energies to make the NATIONALIST worthy of the cause it advocates, is sufficient answer about pretenses. Our future course will give perhaps the best answer that could be given.

MISS A. L. DARGON'S READINGS.—On the occasion of the benefit tendered to Miss Dargon Platt's Hall, was last Friday evening well filled without being thronged, by an appreciative and enthusiastic audience. Her rendering of the rich and varied programme more than realized the high ideal formed of what might be expected from the lady's great and acknowledged talent. The most pleasing part, as well as the most difficult, of the evening's reading was the rapid and successful delivery of the most diversified could require. Miss Dargon's versatility is something wonderful. As a tragedienne she is superb. She seems, however, equally at home in the graceful, yet the ludicrous or the sentimental. The several plays, the literary and literary characters, the "Maid of Orleans," and "The Merchant of Venice," that were received with merited applause. The battle bulled "Routenoy" brought the enthusiasm of the house to a climax, and she strove the stage with rare bougness. The great pleasure of the evening came again on an early occasion. The new law of the school.

SUNDAY, MAY 18TH, 1873.

Families supplied with all kinds of meats. ap5-tr

THE NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 3, 1873.

THE CLANCONNELL WAR SONG.

A. D. 1599.

[BY M. J. McCANN.]

Proudly the note of the trumpet is sounding,
Lonely the war-cries arise on the gale,
Fleeting the deed by Lough Swilly is bounding
To join the thick squadrons in Samer's green vale.
On, every mountaineer!
Strangers to flight and fear;
Rush to the standard of dauntless Red Hugh!
Bonny and gallant
Throng from each mountain pass!
On for old Erin—O'Donnell-aboo!
Princely O'Neill to our aid is advancing,
With many a chieftain and warrior-clan;
A thousand proud steeds in his vanguard are prancing,
'Neath the borders brave from the banks of the Bann:
Many a heart shall quail
Under the coat of mail,
Deeply the merciless foeman shall rue;
When on his ear shall ring,
Borne on the breeze wing:
Fireconell's dread war-cry—O'Donnell-aboo!
Wildly o'er Desmond the wild wolf is howling,
Fearless the eagle swoops over the plain,
The fox in the den of the city is prowling—
All, all who would scare them are banished and slain!
Grasp, every stalwart hand,
Hackbut and battle-brand—
Pay them well back the deep debt so long due;
Norris and Clifford well
Can of Tiroconnell tell—
Onward to glory!—O'Donnell-aboo!
Sacred the cause that Clanconnell's defending—
The altar we kneel at, the homes of our sires;
Ruthless the ruin the foe is extending—
Midnight is red with the plunderer's fires!
On with O'Donnell, then,
Fight the old fight again:
Sons of Tiroconnell all valiant and true!
Make the false Saxon feel
Erin's avenging steel!
Strike for your country!—O'Donnell-aboo!

"Our Historic Scissors."

This *nom de plume* adopted by a well-read friend of the *Nationalist*, may not be such as we would choose; but the substance of what he furnishes, and not the name he writes under it, is what we are disposed to look at. He thinks that when we cannot improve what is already well written, we should not attempt the task; but, instead, should give the matter in its original shape, as well as give full credit to its author. He also thinks that it is unjust to garble valuable extracts, and treat them as gipsies treat stolen children—disfigure them to make them pass off as their own. "Scissors," therefore, proposes to set an example of literary honesty, by giving us from time to time some of the best things which the best authors have written. He says that, hearing on a recent festival of that glorious battle song "O'Donnell Aboo!" it occurred to him that our young readers might like to know something of the hero-chief of Tiroconnell. Here is clipping the first from Mr. McCann's preface to the well-known song referred to:—

The Clanconnell was the gallant sept to which belonged O'Donnell, the Red Chief of Tiroconnell, who, with his illustrious kinsman, Hugh O'Neill, chief of Tyrone, carried on such a long war in defence of the old Irish nation, against the English Queen, Elizabeth. "The chief names of the north Hy-Niall (says the venerable Charles O'Connor, of Balenagar) are well known: O'Neill of Tyrone and O'Donnell of Tiroconnell. For more than 1100 years they maintained their authority, in five counties of Ulster, against all opposition, foreign and domestic. I refer to the English as well as Irish annals. I will only observe here, that, considering the duration of their power, and the frequent want of concert in their politics, the history of this, or of any other country, will hardly produce a family equal to the north Hy-Niall, in true dignity of mind, or true heroism."

Hugh Roe O'Donnell was born about 1571, and was fostered by his relative, the O'Doherty of Innishowen. From youth upwards the comeliness of his person, his courage, and literary acquirements, were the subjects of praise and admiration throughout Ireland. When he was yet a boy of a dozen years, the Desmond war was wasting the southern half of the island. In that period of three years' plundering and burning, the cattle and growing crops were cut down by English swords, so that, as Spencer says, there perished not so many in the battle as by the extremity of famine. Then might the wolf and fox prowl through the city, and even lie down to die of hunger, because of the blight which a savage soldiery had brought on the length and breadth of that fair land which stretches from Waterford to Kerry. When Red Hugh had come to the age of fifteen, and when his daring spirit had made him the idol of Donegal, the English thought it necessary, for the ends of Saxon civilization, to entrap him and hold him as a hostage, so that when the chief, his father died, they might reduce his stubborn clan to dutiful submission. Under the sanction of Queen Elizabeth, Sir John Perrot, then Lord Justice of Ireland, set about the honorable task in this peculiar way. A ship was fitted up in the autumn of 1587, and its Captain having sailed for Lough Swilly under the guise of a merchantman, decoyed young O'Donnell and a few of his friends on board. No sooner were they safely in the cabin, than they were heavily ironed, and brought up to Dublin Castle as prisoners. After more than three years' confinement they escaped to the Wicklow Mountains. After being hospitably entertained by the O'Byrnes in Glenmalur, Hugh made his way to his father's territory. He was elected chief, and upon the request of his father was solemnly inaugurated and proclaimed "The O'Donnell" on 2d May, 1592. He entered at once into solemn league with the Earl of Tyrone (Hugh O'Neill) to extirpate the English root and branch. After the defeat of the Spaniards at Kinsale, in 1602, he went to Spain to urge the immediate fulfilment of the King's promise to send another army to aid the Irish. In the sailing from Gerona to have a personal interview with the King, who was at Valladolid, he reached only as far as Simancas, where he died of a broken heart on the 21st of September, 1602. Thus perished a great captain, the flower of Irish chivalry, and the most dangerous and uncompromising foe of English rule in Ireland.

From the annals of the "Four Masters," the highest authority extant on the subject, we take the following account of the kidnapping of Hugh Roe. Under the date A.D. 1587, we read in Dr. O'Donovan's translation:—
The son of O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, the son of

Hugh, son of Manus, was taken by the English. His capture was first effected thus: The English, with the Justice and the Council in general, had contracted a great dislike to the Earl O'Neill, Hugh, the son of Ferdorah, in consequence of the accusations and complaints of Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Connallagh O'Neill who was always in opposition to him; and because Joan, the daughter of O'Donnell, i.e., of Hugh, the son of Manus, was married to the Earl of Tyrone. Moreover, the name and renown of the above-named youth, Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, had spread throughout the five provinces of Ireland, even before he had arrived at the age of manhood, for his wisdom, sagacity, goodly growth, and noble deeds; and the people in general were used to say that he was really the prophesied one; and the English feared that if he should be permitted to arrive at the age of maturity, that the disturbance of all the island of Ireland would result through him and the Earl of Tyrone; and that should they unite in their exertions they would win the goal, as they were allied to each other, as we have before mentioned. To deliberate on the premises, a council was held by the Lord Justice and the English of Dublin, and to consider what maneuver they might adopt to prevent this thing which they feared; and the resolution they came to was, to prepare a ship at Dublin, and send it, with its crew, laden with wine and beer, north-eastwards keeping Ireland to the left, until it should put into some harbour or the harbours of Tiroconnell, as if it had gone for the purpose of traffic. The vessel sailed northward to Benmore in the route and then turned westwards, with a favorable breeze of wind, without stopping or delaying, until it put in at the old harbour of Lough Swilly, opposite Rathmullen, a castle erected on the margin of the sea, some time before, by MacSweeney Fanad, a family the chief of which had been Lord in Tiroconnell from a remote period. The ship being there stationed at anchor, a party of the crew came on shore in a small boat, under the guise of merchants, in the semblance of peace and friendship; and they began to spy and explore the country, and to sell and bargain with those who came to them; and they told them that they had wine and ale in the ship. When MacSweeney and his people heard of this they began to buy the wines. When the inhabitants of the neighboring district heard the news of the arrival of this ship, they flocked to it from every quarter. The Hugh Roe, before mentioned, happened at this time to be in the neighborhood on an excursion of thoughtless recreation, and youthful play and sports; and the vehement and foolhardy people who were along with him requested of him to go to the place. It was easy for them to prevail on him to do so, for at this time he was not quite fifteen years of age; and there were none of his advisers, tutors or counselors, with him, to direct him or give him counsel. When the spies heard of his arrival in the town, they immediately went back to the ship. He was welcomed by MacSweeney and his people, and they sent their waiters and cup-bearers to the ship for wine for the guest who had arrived. The merchants said they had no more remaining unsold, excepting the wine crew required for their own use, and that they were unwilling to give any more of it out for any one; but they added that if a small party of gentlemen would come on board the ship, they should get all the wine and ale that was in their possession. When MacSweeney received this message, he felt ashamed of the circumstance, and accordingly he decided upon inviting Hugh to the ship. This being agreed upon, a small boat which was on the margin of the strand and rowed it over to the ship. They were welcomed, and conducted without delay into an apartment in the lower centre of the ship; and they were waited on and attentively served. When they were here making merry, the hatch was closed after them, and their arms were stolen from them; and thus was the young son, Hugh Roe, taken. The rumor of the capture spread throughout the country in general; and the inhabitants flocked from all quarters to the harbor, to see if they could bring any danger on the machinations of the treachery. This was of no avail, for they were in the depth of the harbor, after having hauled in their anchor; and they, the natives, had no ships or boats to pursue or take revenge of them. MacSweeney Na Tuath, who was foster-father of that Hugh, came among the rest to the harbor and offered hostages and other pledges for him; but this was of no avail to him because there was not in the province of Ulster a hostage that they would accept in his stead. As for the ship, and the crew which were in it, having secured the most desirable of the hostages of the territory, they sailed with the current of the tide until they reached the sea, and retraced their former course back again, until they landed in the harbor of Dublin. It was soon heard all over the city that he had thus arrived; and the Lord Justice and Council were rejoiced at the arrival of Hugh, though indeed not for love of him; and they ordered him to be brought before them, and he was brought accordingly; and they continued for a long time to converse with him, to examine and criticize him, that they might explore his [natural] endowments. At last, however, they ordered him to be put into a strong stone castle which was in the city, where a great number of Milesian nobles were in chains and captivity.

[To be continued.]

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Gents' Double Sole Kip Boots..... \$2.50
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Ladies' Scoll Vamp, Double Sole Bala..... \$2.00
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We also keep on hand a large assortment of Hand Sewed Boots and Sewed Box Toe Gaiters. Besides a thousand other Bargains at

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PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL!

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PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL is good at all times, reliable at all times, applicable at all times; gives relief more speedily in all cases of internal and external aches and pains than any other remedy in use. Just as sure as you use it according to directions, just so surely will it cure:—

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Pains in the Side, Diphtheria, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Lame Back, Pleurisy, Stiff Joints, Toothache, Swollen Joints, Lumbago, Swellings, Contracted Cords, Pains in the Breast, And all internal and external aches and pains. Ask your druggist for PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL, and take no Substitute.

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Small Size..... Fifty Cents
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THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER AND L. ER INVIGORATOR IN THE WORLD. PURELY VEGETABLE, prepared from fresh Shaker roots and herbs. Cures all disorders arising from impure blood. Restores the Tone and Vigor of the System.

PRICE

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